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it to fall into their hands. While cultivated parents of neurotic girls of this age might be helped by it, its circulation should be chiefly among the medical profession. The expurgation of a dozen or a score of pages would greatly help.

The Psychology of Daydreams. By J. VARENDONCK. Introd. by SIGMUND FREUD. Lond., Allen and Unwin, 1921. Pp. 367.

Dr. Varendonck, a brilliant young Belgian student best known by his study of children's societies, was for three years during the war an interpreter for the Allies and writes his book in English. He had read little but Freud's "Dream Analysis" before he entered the war, but after some years succeeded in getting hold of the mode of thought-activity which has been called autistic or fore-conscious or, by Jung, undirected thinking, which is best studied just before going to sleep. The moment he becomes aware of these dreamy states he concentrates upon the last link of the chain, and by dint of long practice has been able to drag up previous links, so that he gives us, based very largely upon his own personal experience and self-study, by far the best picture of reverie, which shows inner mental life in its estrangement from the outer world. Hysteria is the invasion of the system of motility by unconscious reveries. The paranoid gives these reveries reality. The productions of reverie are much more accessible because the inner self does not drift so far from its outer conditions. In the early part of the book the author has, to his mortification, to give us many personal details that we may understand his reveries, but later these are supplemented by the reveries of others and the personal element fades. These studies convince him that voluntary thinking is a recent adult acquisition, and that in reverie we are thinking as the child or as primitive man thought. In conscious thought we are able to eliminate affective processes, but these dominate in the fore-conscious. The latter, again, has a very highly developed symbolic character and can never be abstract. It is also egocentric and is rarely entirely impersonal. Like dreams, reveries often center about unsolved problems and cares, and their end-exteriorization is of a more immediate and topical character. They are almost always adaptive and in a sense teleological. And yet reverie and play, as interpreted by Groos, have much in common. The censor is less active than in directed thinking, but more so than in dreams. Conscious activities are all assisted, or should be, by affective thinking. Conscious thought, however, is characterized by far greater freedom from the defects engendered by emotions, and should perhaps be characterized as the elimination of all affectivity. It is under the dominion of volition only. It alone can be truly speculative. The author's conclusion is that unconscious, fore-conscious, and conscious thinking are three manifestations of the same process varying only in degree of function which, originally regulating the relations of the individual with the outer world, constitutes a manifestation of universal energy and is as eternal and unceasing as the other organic activities in the service of adaptation.

The New Psychology and Its Relations to Life. By A. G. TANSLEY. Lond., Allen and Unwin, 1920. Pp. 283.

This book claims to be the only one in English which has attempted to gather all the light shed by psychoanalysis upon the behavior and treatment of normal individuals. All the factors characteristic of the mentation and behavior of the neurotic are at work in the normal individual, whom the analyzer does not see and whom he too rarely considers. This gap the author seeks to fill by giving what he calls a biological view of the

mind, with selections from the literature that was most helpful, but with no attempt to deal with the psychopathology proper. Accordingly, after an introduction briefly characterizing "the new psychology," the physical and psychical worlds, he passes in Part II to the structure of the mind, specific responses, typical mental processes, the unconscious, and complexes. Under "mental energies" he discusses *libido*, which he identifies with interest, equilibrium, and sublimation. The byways of the *libido* are suggestibility, failure and regression, conflict, forgetfulness and repression, dreams, projection and idealism, psychical segregation and displacement. Part V treats of reason and rationalization and its relations to conduct; while the last Part, dealing with the contents of the mind, characterizes the primitive instincts, the great complexes, especially that of the ego, the partial and universal herd, the sex instinct and the primary sex complex, byways and combinations of the sex instinct, and the interpretation of the universal complexes. As a whole, the work is undoubtedly the best introduction to the subject for the general reader whose interest is not primarily in abnormalities.

Psychoanalysis and the War Neuroses. By S. FERENCZI, K. ABRAHAM, E. SIMMEL, and E. JONES. London, 1921. Pp. 59.

There has been a very strong and growing conviction among the great majority of physicians who dealt with the psychic traumata of the great war that the sex factors on which the Freudians laid so much stress had little or nothing to do with the causation or the cure of these cases, but that they were purely of ontogenetic origin and due to fear, conscious or unconscious. This little volume, with an introduction by Freud, attempts to convince us that this view is erroneous, that the neuroses of war and peace are not fundamentally different, and that obscure sex factors enter even into shell-shock, in various cases of which we have "genitality" shown in various symptoms. War-neurosis is simply a traumatic neurosis such as was well known to occur after fright or severe accidents without any reference to an ego conflict. The *libido*-theory was put forward by Freud only with reference to the transference of the neuroses from peace conditions.

Ferenczi's article in this symposium is extremely valuable as containing a survey of all the very voluminous German literature bearing upon the subject. Indeed, in no other of this author's writings known to us are we so impressed with his breadth of view and knowledge and his mental activity in coming to terms with so many different shades of conclusion. He shows that many German specialists have accepted very many of Freud's conclusions apparently without knowing it, and that despite the violent opposition of the Oppenheim group. Even the marked regressive character of all war neuroses, shown at the conclusion of peace, had been described by Freud before the war, although he was speaking only of accidents.

Abraham in his contribution thinks that the war traumata act on the sexuality of many people in the sense that they give the impulse to regressive alteration which endeavors to reach Narcissism. The soldier must always be prepared for unconditional self-sacrifice in favor of the mass, and this signifies the renunciation of every vestige of Narcissistic privilege. In the unconscious of many we do not suspect of Narcissism slumbers a belief that they are somehow invulnerable or immortal, and an explosion or wound suddenly destroys this belief, so that the security they felt collapses into a feeling of powerlessness and then the neurosis sets in.

The best of these papers is by Simmel, who has really nothing to say of the *libido*-theory, but describes his own war-experiences when he was in charge of a special hospital for the war neuroses, and finds Freud's